

A Direct Importation of Fine French Pattern Hats ON EXHIBITION THIS WEEK.

Representing the latest designs, the most exquisite and tasty combinations of new colorings as executed by the highest skill and cultivated taste of the Paris trimmers.

Extreme Novelties in Ornaments, Fine Plumes, Tips, Feather Bands, Etc.

We cordially invite your inspection of the very latest styles in Millinery.

Correct Styles!



We carry an elegant line of Business Suits in all the new designs cuts and fabrics at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15.

Five hundred Outaway Suits at \$15, \$17.50, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25.

IF THE FASHIONABLE DRESSING MEN

Will visit our Clothing Department we will show them the folly of paying the tailor \$40 or \$45 for a suit that can be bought ready-made for \$20 or \$25. There are some who think because they pay their tailor so much money that the value must be somewhere. To those we will show that they get no better material, Trimming, making or fit than we can furnish in our Fine Ready-made Clothing at half the tailor's price.



Fresh Importation of Fine Kid Gloves.

OUR JERSEY SALE IS IMMENSE.

They are going every day in great numbers, though as we began a short time ago with 3000 on hand it will take several weeks to break the assortment, which is now as complete as at the beginning. Customers can depend on getting any style of Jersey in our stock that their imagination could suggest and at prices 25 per cent. under the market.

Fine Braided Jerseys at \$1.25 to \$2.50. Fine Beaded Jerseys at \$1.50 to \$3.50. Fine Plain Jerseys at any price.



Warranted Fast Black Hosiery!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

We desire to call special attention to this department, in which we supply the wants of all. Our line of Men's Undersuits is complete, in gauge and going through every weight and texture to the finest and best wool in all desirable colors. An elegant line of Men's Hosiery in Cashmere, Silk and Cotton; extra quality, natural color Balbriggan Socks a special feature.

Soft, Stiff and Plug Hats in the latest shapes. Fancy Scarfs in every color.

W. H. TAYLOR.

W. H. TAYLOR.

LADIES' COLUMN.

Our Weekly Salad for the Social, Seasoned for the Capricious Appetites of Dame and Damsel.

Suggestions for the Toilet at Morning, Noon and Night—Glimpses of Street Dress and Ball-room Costume.

Darby and Joan Flattered Each Other, Blended and Good Like Figures and Were Happy—Notes—Receipts.



PARIS has long been conceded to be the school of design for female costume, and as such prestige does not come by chance, it may be profitable as well as interesting to learn something of the methods by which this eminence has been obtained. Americans are seldom pains taking and plodding. Their genius for excellence flashes forth, and a few brilliant successes lead the mass of aspirants to expect pre-eminence by inspiration, an error that leads to failure and carelessness methods. In this the Karopen differs, and the difference is as marked in the volatile French as in their sober neighbors across the channel, and as true in the domain of dress as in the more exalted fine arts, where the art of costume has not hitherto been accorded a place.

The taste and skill of the Parisian costume is the result of regular training and a professional education in methods. A young girl who desires to learn, does not expect because she has learned the use of a needle to begin to earn money at once, but is content to serve an apprenticeship wherein she is taught not only how to sew, but geometry and water coloring. This becoming a geometrical and designer, a perfect needle woman and tailress. With pencil and chalk she readily transforms on paper one garment into another, and from her well stored brain and artistic eye creates what may be termed symphonies in dress. The proportions and colorings showing her to be the veritable artist.

Schools for dressmaking are now established in England and the daughters of nobility and royalty itself are numbered among the pupils. There are also some in this country, and soon it will be a shameless ignorance if women in this land are not competent not only judge correctly of not competent, but if the emergency presents itself to be actually their own dressmakers.

the back of the waist, with insertion set in of point gaze. The entire front of the waist is formed of point gaze insertion and alternate rows of finely tucked silk, the belt of insertion verisimilitude. Around the neck and down the front of waist is a full of trimming lace. A puff at the top of the sleeve is of insertion and lace matching the waist, with a band of insertion around the sleeve below the puff, the cuff finished with a band of insertion, a piece of lace and white ribbon bow, the same at the throat and waist line. A superb gown, in pale blue satin, has a large sailor collar in white linen batiste, with deep hem stitched, and bordered with five inch ruffles of point gaze. A full sleeve has a large pointed cuff of the batiste on the forearm, hem-stitched hem, bordered with fullness of the same lace, caught up on the top of the sleeve, left d'wing in a full jabot on the under side, with the effect of being tied with narrow blue ribbon. A very stylish blouse, also in blue satin, would be lovely worn at home with a smartly colored skirt; it has a large pointed cuff of the batiste on the forearm, hem-stitched hem, bordered with fullness of the same lace, caught up on the top of the sleeve, left d'wing in a full jabot on the under side, with the effect of being tied with narrow blue ribbon.

As the matinee costume no longer means a wrapper for breakfast, neither is the tea-gown limited to the five o'clock tea, but is an afternoon dress and is most commonly made of silk lace trimmed with lace or embroidered tulle. A pretty style is to cut the waist as low as the corset and make a tall or lace front drape over the shoulders on one side quite plain, so as to outline the slope, and on the other quite full, concealing it. Even a straw arm locks well when suddenly revealed under the fall of the long and loose square lace sleeve with a moderately long glove.

Those who prefer these delicious gowns in heavier material find their desire in the rich brocades that are now a part of every merchant's stock. Gowns of this fabric are made either in clinging princesses fashion with Greek draperies, or in directoire style, with straight sides and full back drapery of the richest brocade, with no more than three stripes of the brocade in a breadth. Some of these gowns have demitasse added. Others have immense argyle sleeves of lace. Frotter sleeves are of velvet falling open to the elbow, and cut square in Russian style, with a closely smocked silk- or sleeve beneath, matching the smocked bodice and petticoat of the open gown. Black velvet gowns, held by large girdle of black and passementerie, have the front and long angel sleeves of black thread not over surah of corn color, or any becoming tulle.

Sandwiched between the 10 o'clock breakfast and 5 o'clock tea is the pre-made dress, and what woman is there who is indifferent to her appearance on the street? In the drawing room are poses for her friends and admirers, but on the street she is the target for glances critical and comments unparading. There is a wide margin for choice in style, and while plain colors are popular, stripes held their place because of the variety afforded. A recently designed costume for the promenade is made of Venetian red satins cloth in ombre stripes. The skirt is laid in broad folds, and at the foot are two clusters of deep red braid, five rows in each. The upper garment is in the directoire shape, with open fronts, the edge of the left side showing the rows of braid, while the right is bordered with a band of chain braid passementerie. The bodice crosses from the left shoulder to the right hip, and is edged with the braid, while the left side is pointed below the waist and is bordered with the passementerie. The under waistcoat is of dark red faille, while a broad belt of the same color is fastened with an antique silver buckle. The skirt breadths of ice black are gathered to the lower edge of the bodice, which curves smoothly over the hips. The right sleeve is finished at the wrist with rows of braid and the left with the passementerie.

Favorite materials for evening gowns are striped and figured net, crepe de chine, Indian vellin, Venetian silk, Indian crepe, with field flower patterns, brocade velvet, faille and satin.

Motte however, is by no means discarded, but is used either in the piece or for trimming. Very charming demitasses are made of inner lots of more and Chantilly over an underskirt of satin or faille, or even motte again. The sleeves and corsage are trimmed besides with bits of broad lace, their abundance being arranged becomingly with jewel pins.

Many ball gowns are ornamented with a wide trimming, more ribbon bordered with a fringe of ostrich plumes. It can be had of all colors and used as panels. The dress trimmings are mostly long swathes of two tones of ribbon, united by oval sigettes placed together and formed of ostrich plumes. These sigettes are quite new. Lots of them spray swagles with paste diamonds are introduced, and are lined with white silk, and are of a most brilliant, sparkling effect.

Amid all this display for mamma and "big sister," the little fashions are left out, but their dress is so often mamma's in miniature that there is little distinction about it. The cloak "to wrap the baby up in," gives young mammae some anxiety, especially when it is the most marvellous ever born, of course this means the first of that particular pattern. For this season babies' long cloaks are made of white cashmere, deeply smocked at the top in back and front, with puffs or with full ruffles, and are lined with white silk, wadded and quilted; they have white ribbon to tie at the throat and as bows on the sleeves and are otherwise untrimmed. The newest caps for babies are made of Valenciennes insertions, alternating with lace-wide ribbon in stripes from the flat crown to the front and are worn with a veil of plain net, with white ribbon run through the lace-wide hem which is on three sides of it, or else with a woven net veil of silk or Shetland wool. The first short cloaks—worn when the child is six months or a year old—are also of white cashmere, smocked and with large, full sleeves that are smocked at the wrists. These cloaks are in Mother Hubbard shapes, are lined with wadded quilted silk and have ribbon bows in front and on the sleeves.

For older mothers who have girls in the state of "in between" dresses are shown in the empire style and are especially suitable and graceful for school girls. Thus, for a girl of fourteen a dress of plain cloth is made with a straight, killed skirt, slightly draped at the top, though in many cases this drapery is omitted. The waist is a short directoire jacket in front, ending in a little position at the back. This jacket falls apart to disclose a fitted vest, formed by two folded scarfs crossed in front under a velvet girdle, and outlining the pointed velvet plastron at the throat. This jacket style is especially popular. For school wear this dress is

made of dark blue navy blue plaid, or crepe, bordered by indistinct lines of red. The jacket is finished with full vest of red cloth, drawn down close at the waist under a folded scarf of red. Pippings of red trim the dress. Little children do not wear the short waisted, peasant styles as much this season as they did last summer, unless they are mere babies of two or three years of age, when this baby style of dress is considered the proper style. Young ladies of eight feel that they have quite outgrown these fashions, and their mamma's now adopt for them the Princess style and the blouse fashions. A pretty gown is a red blouse of cashmere, the upper part plaited into the shape of a deep pointed yoke, which is outlined in buttonhole stitch with black embroidery silk. A center diamond of smocking varies this plait. The full sleeves of the dress are tucked top and bottom, leaving a little full puff at the elbow. Small square cuffs turn back on this sleeve and are outlined also in buttonhole silk with black silk. Two rolls of battonne silk embroidery surround the otherwise plain, full gathered skirt of the dress. The dress for a child of this age reaches considerably below the knee, usually to the middle of the calf.

Exceedingly pretty blouses are made of striped flannels, trimmed with velvet. A stylish model in this fashion is a striped composed of blue, gray and wine-colored flannel. The blouse is plaited slightly in the center of the front and in the center of the back, where it is buttoned under a fold. A giraffe of dark wine-colored velvet, pointed on the lower edge, and cuffs and a high standing collar of velvet complete the dress. As a rule mothers prefer a little frock without velvet trimmings, for a school dress. Long, double breasted coats of soft, light lamb's wool, finished with or without trimmings of plush, are the favorite wraps for little girls. Misses wear the same style of cloak, dressed usually with a hood, a climatic winter. Dressy cloaks for little children are still made of handsome plush.

NOTES.
The bottoms on dresses and wraps are features this fall.
The Queen Anne's stitch or darning is very much in vogue.
The round hat or toque, with a straight big crown, makes in on the top, is a first favorite this season.
Gloves do not share in the rage for embroidery, and the simplest hand covering is the most stylish.

No drapery of any kind is worn by young girls, the killed or killed skirt being universal. A wide soft sash takes the place of an over dress.
Fringes, which for some years have been neglected as trimming, have again been taken into fashionable favor.
Birds' wings and tails and quill feathers are much used in millinery, but whole birds are no longer seen on hats or bonnets.

The round neck takes the place of the heart shape, and is becoming to women with pretty throats. One sees this on the corsages of any house gown, be it maille or tea gown.
Shirring, plaiting, trucking and smocking are the only trimming suitable to girls' school dresses, except it be narrow soutache braid set on in a number of parallel rows forming the yoke, belt and cuffs.
The China crape collarette, which is of all colors, sometimes matches the gown, but more often is in contrast, is always stiffly dated, and sometimes edged with a buttonhole scallop in silk floss.

Dress bonnets are made of light colored velvet, trimmed with a good deal of lace, and just one signet of feathers or flowers in front and a bow of ribbon at the back.
The pretty loose jackets over blouse

waists are certainly among the very prettiest models shown for young girls. They are worn with almost any sort of costume, and may be of different material from the dress.

Gray is a stylish color for children this season, but it is somewhat trying unless it be in that beautiful soft French gray which there is no more becoming color. White is combined with the gray in more dressy costumes for children. The new big hooded capes made in satin-faced cloth, in all shades of gray, tan and drab, heaped lined with some rich contrasting color, promise to be much worn this winter for walking as well as for riding and driving.

A lovely tea gown is of peach-blow silk with a soft front of delicate cream silk muslin. The fronts of the gown turn away in lapels faced with moire of deeper tint, while a soft sash of the same shade plays the part of giraffe and the gracefully on the side.

White cotton skirts are made with deep tucks of lace and embroidery, sometimes combined and again extra of the lace. They are very handsome with lace plaiting on the foundation, with the embroidered drape over. Some have flounces of plait val lace, embroidery and tucks.

Feather boas are beautiful enough and fragile enough to tempt the daintiest. Ultra swells plus them around the neck, cross them behind them, and bring them around the throat. The style is becoming and uncomfortable.

It is more worn than ever. Jet bandeaux, arched and in classic bands, are ready for the bonnets and wired jet trimmings by the yards to place on brims. Large butterfly-like chenille and velvet and chenille and jet are also much used in millinery.

Very young women may wear with light gowns for informal gatherings big mail muslin blouses elaborately frilled and crossed upon the breast, above which the long ends falling down over the cluster of real roses that must nestle at the neckline's upper edge.

Among the many devices in trimming in use for tailor-made gowns may be mentioned a new kind of open-work embroidery, which has a particularly good effect. The ground is embroidered in big cross, and a part of the pattern is then cut out and the work is laid over cloth of a different color.
Skirts are shirred to the depth of half a yard on the hips for girls of from twelve to fourteen years, the yoke is also of solid shirring following the line of the round neck. The skirt to be shirred must be nearly as full as if it were to be killed, otherwise the shirring will look kinky and ungraceful. This is the only trimming needed on this sort of costume. A wide cord giraffe would finish the effect of the waist line where it is joined to the shirred skirt very prettily, and would not have too elaborate an effect.

clim rules the little parlor, the cozy dining room and the bed-chamber, but practical demands come up from the kitchen until Darby wonders if there is aught in domestic life but a culinary department.

Now the worriment of life is apt to begin, the new-made husband's sonnet returns to the precious routine, while the little wife is too often treading mazes that are bewildering to her ignorance. The breakfast cap is after the latest model, the pretty robe is graceful, the silver and pearls from the bridal gifts are all the most fastidious can ask, but the inexperienced little Joan notices that Darby grows silent over his meals. Sometimes he pushes his coffee away almost untasted, and secretly conceals his disgust at food that suffers by comparison with the dainty dishes he has been wont to order.

It may be the little woman has read more poetry than cooking recipes, and remembers with a degree of patient disdain what Owen Meredith has declared about civilized man's imperative need for cocks, but however contemptuous this may seem, she is obliged to admit that truth is written in rhyme that are often very prosy. Now, my pretty Joan, dry your tears, make mixtures, but keep on trying, you won't your husband, now keep him, it may not be quite so congenial as flowers, music and poetry, but the result will repay you. If your education has been neglected remember that there have been women who have learned mathematics and Greek after they were many years older than yourself, and any woman of sense will tell you that the mysteries of home making are only difficult and involved when there is no hearty effort for the attainment of this culture.

Gradually Darby will appreciate your persistent efforts, one by one the shackles of his former life will fall off, and you will recognize that husbands may be made.

Encourage him to give you sugar plums, not bonbons in boxes, but a kind appreciative word when you have done your best; the effort may lack much of perfection, but tease him by the roses glow of courtship plingers to give you a just need of praise. Too many men wait until a woman is in her grave before he says of her what he has said daily. Let him know while you exercise self-sacrifice for his sake, that it is self-sacrifice, and for his sake only, that you, too, have much to overlook, but that love and appreciation make everything easy.

To be chary of compliment in the home circle is the lowest degree of ingratiation, and a home void of courtesy, of pleasant words and smiles, a home where fault finding and grumblings assert themselves is a woful failure, and soon sinks to the level of a feeding place and a lodging house. Let Joan keep her pretty graces of manner and neatness of dress, but let Darby beware lest he descend from the pedestal in her heart's temple by neglecting those little lovable attentions that merge the sweetheart into the wife. Moral—Sugar plums, don't fail to have plenty in the storehouse of a home.

RECIPES.
Apple snow—Pare and core some juicy apples, stew in water and sift through a sieve, sweeten to taste with powdered sugar and spread when cold in a deep dish. To every apple allow the white of one egg and a teaspoon of sugar. Beat to a froth and pour over the apples.
Celery sauce—A good sauce for fowls, either roasted or broiled, is made as follows: Wash and pare a bunch of celery, cut it into pieces and boil till tender. To this add one-half pint of cream and a small piece of butter rolled in flour and boil it gently.
Chili Sauce—Peel and slice of

ripe tomatoes; add four lbs.; six tablespoonsful of two of salt, four teaspoonfuls of ginger, two of cayenne pepper, and seal in glass jars.

How to Make Coffee—Boil one gallon of water in a Java with half of the best ground. Sit in eggs and then pour in cold water. Five minutes it is cooked. Cold water to settle, then add with rich cream.

Bordeaux Sauce—Two gallons cabbage, one gallon green chopped, one dozen small onions with ten or twelve green ones cut of whole celery, one pound white mustard seed, one and three-fourths pounds one gallon vinegar, mix together about twenty minutes longer.

Potted Ham—Cut some cold boiled ham; mince very every pound of lean meat to a pound of fat; pound together half a teaspoonful of pounded cayenne pepper and a little allspice; a sprig of grated nutmeg. Mix the ingredients well mixed. Put in small jars, and spread on buttered when wanted for lunch.

Christmas Plum Pudding—One half pint fine bread crumbs, one chopped nut, one and one-half pounds raisins mixed, one cup of citron cut thin and fine, one cup of sugar, half a teaspoonful nutmeg, five eggs, too even table full of flour made into a thin batter.

Mix in the order given and steam hours. Serve with sauce. Will long time and can be steamed over it will be as good as new.

STEAM AS A DISINFECTANT

Dr. Cyrus Edison's Experiment Have Been Successful.
"Heat as a disinfectant is a sure," said a leading physician, "as many persons would understand. According to the conducted under the auspices of the New York board of health it dry heat of even 280 degrees, and the goods come out of tank unharmed except that the colors are faded. Disinfection by steam is sure meet with public approval on account of the rapidity with which it can be accomplished and the satisfaction with which it is done."

A. F. Meyer took a goose away from Georgia. Rice birds, crabs and are the chief pests of the rice crop.

This is to be a fine season of Georgia. Rice birds, crabs and are the chief pests of the rice crop.